

Youth of Nation Has Made Good, Says Daniels

Two Men for Every Naval Post, He Tells Cotton Manufacturers Here

"Spirit of '76" Revived

Secretary Declares Capital Is Sure Kaiser's Doom Is Sealed

The embers of '76 and '61 had been fanned into flame, Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the American Cotton Manufacturers last night at their convention in the Hotel Biltmore, and a generation of young Americans, which was assailed on all sides a few years ago as idlers and wasters, had proved that it had the mettle of its forefathers. Already, he said, the present war had provided a naval hero for whom to name one of the destroyers that were being turned out every day.

"Two men have jumped to fill every post open in the navy," he declared. "When you see half a dozen lads in navy blue rolling along the street you may think that they are lacking in a serious viewpoint of life. But they are the same boys, 400,000 of them, who are keeping the road open to France, and that's no job for weaklings."

Spirit of '76 Lives, He Says

"The only difference between the heroes of to-day and those of yesterday is that between Paul Revere and the modern wireless operator, between horseflesh and lightning. The spirit is the same."

"Almost every day I am called upon to furnish a name for a new destroyer, so swiftly are the Hun hunters taking to the water. I have been careful to bestow names that were not the names of heroes of the navy. Nor do we always have to go back to the days of John Paul Jones or Farragut to find them."

"Already there is a destroyer bearing the name of James Ingraham of Alabama, second class gunner's mate on the Cassin, who, when he saw a torpedo making straight for the spot on his destroyer above which a depth charge was about to explode, he threw his own life into the sea, preventing a tremendous above-deck explosion which would have cost the lives of many scores."

There had been many anxious moments in Washington, he said, since Germany started her grand assault, but no one was more confident of ultimate success than he. He said that the Kaiser was making a last desperate effort, knowing that when American forces were strong in France his doom was sealed.

"Let us have no talk," he continued, "of sending 3,000,000 or 5,000,000 men to France. Under the Selective Service Act 12,000,000 men were dedicated to the winning of this war and we are calling them as fast as we have the tonnage to take them over. We are going to win the war if it takes twenty years."

The "lack of statesmanship" which failed to prepare this country for recent events by building up a great merchant marine was a matter for sincere regret, said Secretary Daniels, but the situation also had its compensations. Among them were the fact that the United States would emerge from the war with a great fleet of merchant vessels to carry its products throughout the world, that political rancor was forgotten and a new American unity was being born.

Henry Ford May Be Candidate for Seat in Senate

[Special Correspondence]

LANSING, Mich., May 2.—Definite announcement from Henry Ford that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator is expected within the next few days.

That, at least, is the word the insiders at the Capitol got to-night. Not only that, but the Capitol also heard that the Senatorship in the plans of the automobile and "Eagle" king is to be a stepping stone. He plans, it is claimed, to serve in the Senate less than a year and then become the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency, either against Woodrow Wilson or against whoever the Democratic party puts forward as the successor to the present holder.

This may be startling news, and it may be away wide of the mark. But those who claim to know something about the aspirations of Mr. Ford don't hesitate to say they have it on the highest of authority that such is the plan. In fact, people who have talked to Mr. Ford within the last three weeks, or since the newspapers first published the fact that he might run for the Senate, admit that in conversation he has talked most about the Presidency. And he has told all that he will answer the Senatorship problem before very long.

What effect the entrance of Ford would have is somewhat problematical. Former Governor Warner, it is known, will not run against Ford, and there do not hesitate to say this, and there are some few who claim that the fallibility of Warner formally to declare himself in due to the expectation of Ford, but if Ford runs, almost the entire (Governor) Sleeper administration is expected to jump right into the wagon.

Labor Mission in England Learns What 100 Per Cent at War Means

Entire British People Working to Win; American Envoys Will Be Able to Clarify Many Matters at Home, Writes Delegate

By Chester M. Wright

Member American Labor Mission now visiting England and France.

LONDON, April 16 (by mail).—The American Labor Mission now in England is demonstrating the value of face-to-face talk. It is giving the English workers a better understanding of American labor's firm purpose and fixed resolve, and it will return to America able to clarify a great many matters of which America has not had a clear understanding.

It will return, too, with a thorough understanding of what it means to be 100 per cent at war. The English people are at war in a way that Americans do not know of—in a way that can scarcely be understood unless seen. The people of England are consecrated to this war—and what is more, they are demonstrating the reality of their consecration by unremitting physical effort.

Men, women and children are at work. Every one who is not at the front is at work. Within four hours after the mission landed at a British port Melinda Scott speaking before an audience of 600 working women, talking to them as they ate their lunch.

It was a thrilling sight. The cheers were inspiring. The spontaneous expression of friendship was a revelation. As we left the great plant hundreds of women and girls pressed for every member of the mission, stretching out more hands than could have been shaken in a half day.

Again we saw women building great machines of war. Neither the plant nor the work can be told of here, but the women were there doing the work of men as machinists, operating huge traveling cranes, tending forges, doing everything that is to be done where big machines are built.

"See everything," said George Barnes at the lunch given us by his wife, the flower of Commons. And we are seeing everything. We are seeing things no other civilians have been permitted to see. America will benefit by the return of the members of the mission who will return to tell the story of war's loss, which is heaviest and the story of a people's determination when it is at its bitter, sugar and meat are to be

There must be no quitters anywhere!

No One Doubts the Outcome

Not far away from London, as we know distances in America, the world's greatest battle rages. No one doubts the outcome, for they know there can be only one outcome. Every fibre of England is set, and if it must go to the last half hour it will be won in that final test of endurance and its own nation set itself. We have not known what our full effort is. We cannot know until we make our full effort. We may never need it, but if we must, we may make that effort like Americans, as they of this land will make it like Britons!

The Hun is the scourge of the world—a terror, a horror, unlike anything the world has known. There is only one thing to be done. "The only way to win is to win."

Today we saw some of the crumples—some of the wrecks of war. There are thousands like them—and millions of them in Freedom's cause. An American officer, enlisted with the Canadians, lost his leg at the hip, but is back flying a great battle plane. There are no quitters among those who fight!

Trench Veteran Booming Loan Is Called Deserter

Sergeant Major Lilly, of Canadian Army, Arrested for Second Time

"We're doing our bit over there," said Sergeant Major Robert Lilly of the Canadian army to his audience in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday afternoon. "All we ask you to do is help the great cause by buying bonds. Help the men who are fighting for you in France."

In the crowd that listened to the earnest words of one of the fighting men stood Detectives Ford and Culhane, of the United States Intelligence Bureau. When Lilly had finished and those who had been moved by his appeal were pressing forward to buy bonds the detectives motioned to the Canadian.

At the moment Inter Sergeant Major Lilly, formerly a student in England, Stanford, Jr., University, who at the age of twenty-two had fought his way from the ranks to the highest post held by non-commissioned officer; who had spent twelve months in the trenches and had had two fingers cut away in hand-to-hand combat, was under arrest for the second time as a deserter. He is accused, in addition, of attacking the guards, who were set over him while he was awaiting court martial in Canada, and escaping in the uniform of one of them.

A psychologist might be able to unravel the tangled threads of Lilly's consciousness which drove him to flight when the regiment in which he had fought so valiantly was ordered forward to meet the enemy once more, yet impelled him to speak here for the Liberty Loan, under his own name and in uniform, when he must have known that Ford and Culhane, who arrested him at the request of the Canadian government, when he first reached here six weeks ago, were after him. To the detectives and to others who have come in contact with the straight-upstanding American boy, the whole thing is a mystery. Lilly has collected at least \$100,000 for the loan here. He took in \$53,000 of this in one night at uptown hotels.

The sergeant major was still in England when the great war began. He left and went to Canada, where he enlisted at a private, and shortly thereafter was ordered overseas with his regiment. He fought at "Wipers," in the Somme "push" and in other great battles, and his courage and coolness under fire advanced him to a post usually held by a veteran grown old in the service.

In some manner, he got aboard an American transport, and was brought to New York. To the meaning of his desertion was called to Canada, and the United States authorities were asked to be on the lookout for him. Detectives Ford and Culhane arrested him, and he was sent to the military prison at Toronto, to await court martial.

The court martial was not held, for ten days ago Lilly knocked out his guard, stripped him of his uniform, bound and gagged him and left him in the cell, while he himself walked from the prison. At the gate, however, he was recognized by his captors. There was a struggle, in which he was bayoneted, but he was free and returned to New York.

That was a week ago. Since then Sergeant Major Lilly, fighter and deserter, has been haranguing crowds here on the Liberty Loan, working day and night to aid the cause on which he turned his back. He is held at Police Headquarters, while the Canadian authorities are being notified.

U. S. May Take Hand in Strike Of Telegraphers

Labor Bureau Is to Question Western Union and Postal

War Programme First

Right of Workers to Organize Recognized; Can't Be Discharged

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The War Labor Board will not countenance the arbitrary and defiant position taken by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies in the controversy with their employees, now before the board, and will take drastic steps to compel adherence by the companies to the national labor programme if such action is necessary.

The right of workers to organize is recognized in the national programme promulgated by the War Labor Board, and it was pointed out to-day. In a public statement issued by the board and subsequently approved by the President it is stated that this "right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by employers in any manner whatsoever." The national labor programme further stipulates: "Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade unions nor for legitimate trade union activities."

This definition of policy leaves no room for a compromise, it is pointed out, with the telegraph companies on the chief subject matter of the present controversy, unless the War Labor Board repudiates its own programme. This is considered most unlikely.

Carlton Criticized

Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Company, who yesterday refused to comply with the War Labor Board's request that the company refrain from discharging union employees until after the board had passed on the merits of the controversy between the company and its employees, was to-day the target for most severe criticism in official circles.

While the War Labor Board declined to officially comment on Mr. Carlton's action, it can be said that individual members of the board, particularly those representing capital, have been personally in no uncertain terms. The embarrassment of the Western Union head was considerably increased by the announcement from S. J. Koenigk, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, that he would not sanction a strike of union telegraphers pending the decision of the War Labor Board.

Mr. Koenigk took this action after learning that the War Labor Board had authority to summon President Carlton to appear on May 8 to present the company's side of the controversy and had further authority to enforce its decision.

Taft Spoke His Mind

President Carlton is charged by members of the War Labor Board with taking a most unpatriotic stand in the present controversy. His public statement in New York yesterday, it is pointed out, broke a pledge given Chairman Taft of the Labor Board that the public would be kept advised of the progress of the case by the board or the parties in dispute until after the hearing on May 8. It is understood that former President Taft made this phase of the case the occasion for some very strong comment to the Western Union head.

It is probable that the War Labor Board will issue a temporary order, directing that no more employees of the Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies be dismissed for union affiliation until a decision in the controversy is reached. The Western Union Company is charged by representatives of its employees with locking out approximately 600 men during the last three weeks of this practice, continuing, it is said, despite the fact that the company some months ago requested exemption from military service for its employees on the ground that there was a shortage of operators and that they were indispensable to the government war work.

No explanation for President Carlton's action could be secured at the War Labor Board. Representatives of the telegraphers' union ventured the opinion that the Western Union head wished, to bring about government operation of the telegraph companies.

Strike Threat Looms

Union leaders here expressed the hope that a decision on the matter in controversy would be issued promptly by the War Labor Board next week. It will be impossible to prevent strikes unless early action is taken, it is stated.

Members of the War Labor Board are equally alive to the serious possibility of widespread sympathetic strikes affecting important branches of the war programme in the event the telegraph dispute is not promptly adjusted. For this reason, it is expected, the board will not hesitate to take drastic action, if that is necessary.

Germany Says Iceland May Quit Denmark

LONDON, May 2.—According to a Copenhagen dispatch the "Vossische Zeitung," Berlin, publishes the following statement:

"Denmark fears that Iceland may secede and declare itself a republic. British influence in Iceland is extraordinarily strong, and it is believed that the new republic will later attach itself to Great Britain. Everything Danish in Iceland is systematically suppressed by the English, who by the expenditure of great sums of money have created a feeling in favor of England."

Reuter's news agency is officially informed that there is not a word of truth in the statement contained in the article in question with regard to "great sums of money" which England is supposed to be spending, and that the only possible foundation for such an allusion is the fact that Great Britain has purchased the fish catch of Iceland.

Godsol Counsel Denies a Crime Was Committed

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The first skirmish of the legal battle to prevent Frank J. Godsol, ex-French soldier and millionaire promoter of a dozen business enterprises before and since the outbreak of the war, from being extradited to France for trial on the charge of having defrauded the French government on automobile contracts, was held before Associate Justice Hitz, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day.

When the legal arguments were completed both sides and the justice agreed there was just one question of law which would determine the decision.

That is, can a man be held guilty of obtaining money under false pretences from A if the alleged false representations were not made to A at all, but to B, and if A never heard, before the conclusion of the transaction, of the alleged false representations?

In this case A is the French government and B is the Pierce-Arrow Automobile Company.

Justice Hitz admitted at the conclusion of the argument that he was not sure of the law, but would have to take several days to study it over. The justice asked ex-Senator Bailey, one of Godsol's counsel, to prepare a list of court decisions touching on this and submit it to him to-morrow.

The fight to-day was on a motion by Godsol's counsel to dismiss the complaint filed by the French government for Godsol's extradition, on the ground that it did not charge a crime.

For the purpose of getting a chance to debate this motion the attorneys for the alleged profiteer said that even if every point in the complaint were true no crime was committed. Conceding, they said, which they do not concede, that Godsol did make false representations to the Pierce-Arrow Company, and conceding, which they do not concede, that the French government as a result paid more for the trucks, they said that the whole transaction would not constitute a crime. They contended that it is a well established principle of law that the man or person who loses money through false representations must have paid out the money because of the false representations or the man or crime of obtaining money under false pretences can be proved.

As a matter of fact, Godsol claims that after he took the agency for the Pierce-Arrow trucks in France the French government obtained them at a cheaper price than it had paid prior to his taking the agency.

United States District Attorney Laskey, and his assistants, Bolman, J. Lawa and James Archer, contended that while this had been held to be the case in many states, the District of Columbia had a special law, passed by Congress, they claimed, in 1902, to the express purpose of reaching "reprehensible" acts by which money or property could be obtained under false pretences, even when the person defrauded did not know of the false representations.

Paper Postal Rate To Be Decided To-day

Senate Expected to Reduce Proposed Increase, Effective July 1

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Action favorable to reducing the increased second class newspaper postage rates, effective July 1, was believed to be forecast in consideration of the question to-day by the Senate Postoffice Committee. A motion of Senator Watson, of Indiana, to suspend the increases was lost only by a tie vote and sentiment was said to be strong for modification, at least, of the newspaper rates. Final action was deferred until to-morrow.

Senator Watson withdrew his motion temporarily, but promised to renew his effort. Senator McClure, of Tennessee, and others vigorously urged that instead of outright suspension a modified zone increase be adopted.

Some committee members, opposing the complete suspension of the rates, it was said, argued that even should the Senate add an amendment to that effect the House would not agree.

Chief Aero Instructor Killed in Dayton Flight

Major Brindley and Colonel Damm in Fatal "Tail Spin" After Sudden Turn

DAYTON, Ohio, May 2.—Major Oscar A. Brindley and Colonel Damm, two expert aviation men from the McCook Federal flying field here, met death at the Morning City aviation field here to-day. The machine dropped 400 feet while making a turn in the air.

Colonel Damm and Major Brindley had started for an experimental trip and had soared to a height of 400 feet when, witnesses say, in endeavoring to make a too sudden turn, the airplane went into a tail spin and dropped to the ground. Major Brindley was dead when taken from the machine. Colonel Damm was unconscious and died while being taken to a local hospital.

Major Brindley was recently named chief instructor of the American aerial forces, and graduated under the Wright brothers here in 1910. He was formerly an exhibition pilot until the need for government aviators became pronounced. Both men were attached here to the McCook aviation experimental field in this city.

Student Observer Killed And Pilot Badly Injured

LAWTON, Okla., May 2.—Lieutenant William Dean Thompson, of the 23rd Field Artillery, student observer, at Fort Field, was instantly killed and Lieutenant Porter Bailey, pilot, was injured seriously to-day when their plane fell 300 feet.

The engine stopped when the men were doing a spiral, and as the pilot attempted to coast to a landing the machine went into a tail spin, falling to the earth.

Thompson was married three weeks ago. His mother lives at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Lieutenant Ennis Killed in Nose Dive

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 2.—Falling 150 feet in a straight nose dive this morning, Lieutenant James S. Ennis, Jr., of New York City, and Cadet Paul Herriott, of Oakland, Cal., were killed. The accident happened at Hooks Field, just over before General Greble and staff, of Camp Bowie, arrived to witness some "stunt" flying.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 2.—Paul Herriott, killed to-day in an aviation accident at Fort Worth, was known in nearly every city and town in California. He was thirty-two years old, unmarried and a graduate of the University of California. In his short life he had been a bricklayer, cooper, college student, newspaper reporter, member of the State Board of Control and secretary to Senator Hiram W. Johnson.

Lieutenant Ennis, the son of Dr. James Sefton Ennis, of 165 West Seventy-ninth Street, was graduated from Yale in 1915 and was doing post graduate work in Toulouse, France, when the United States entered the war. He came back at once and enlisted. On October 29, 1917, he was graduated from ground school with such high standing that he was sent to Canada to receive supplementary training with the Royal Flying Corps. He has been an instructor since April 1.

Shah of Persia to Invest \$100,000 in Liberty Bonds

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Shah of Persia has applied for \$100,000 of Liberty bonds.

The request reached the State Department to-day from Minister Caldwell at Teheran.

Baker Now Asks \$13,000,000,000 As War Budget

Continued from page 1

about \$13,000,000,000 and the original estimate of an army goes from 2,200,000 men to 3,000,000 men, with permission to the President to add to that number if the occasion calls for more men and shipping can be produced for their transportation.

The request of the Administration for unlimited power to raise an army of whatever size proved to be necessary was based on two considerations. It is impossible to tell just how many men can be shipped to France, and shipping is the one limiting factor. It is now proving possible to ship men much faster than was recently estimated.

This is due to the British economies in their shipping requirements and to the saving in shipping that is involved in the brigading of American troops with British and French troops. The present increased rapidity of shipping will be at least maintained during the remaining months of this year, while the present emergency resulting from Germany's stupendous effort continues, for the British promise to spare ships for our soldiers for several months to come.

For the future two elements of uncertainty enter into the transportation problem—how rapidly Mr. Schwab may be able to stimulate shipbuilding and how greatly the efficiency of the existing shipping may be increased. A year ago no one in Washington had any notion that American soldiers would by this time be sent to France as fast as they are going. It is equally impossible to foresee the rate at which they will be moving this time next year. The Administration declines to guess and asks authority to call for them and move them as rapidly as it can.

The other consideration is that the Administration also feels no doubt that an unlimited grant of power to raise an army will have a desirable moral effect upon the Allies, upon Germany and upon our own people. Congress, jealous of its powers, is likely to debate the request of the President. It does not want to be what it is rapidly becoming, merely an appropriating body. But it is rare to yield.

The additions to the artillery programme are of the highest importance, for it is with regard to its past plans that the War Department has been most severely criticized. More guns of all calibres from the French 75 up are to be called for. For the construction of this artillery plants will have to be built, and a large part of the big ordnance appropriation will go for the erection of such plants. These new guns will hardly begin to be available before the middle of 1919. And they will not come in great numbers before the end of that year or the beginning of 1920.

After appearing before the committee the Secretary said he had discussed draft quotas almost solely, saying that he urged the committee to base quotas on Class 1, without giving credits to the states on voluntary enlistments. The original plan based quotas on population, with credits for each state for all enlistment to National Guard and regular army. Baker said that the first of all would not disturb the industrial portion of the country.

Regarding the amendment to the selective draft act that provides for registration of those reaching twenty-one, he said that he and Crowder believed that these new registrants should not be placed at the foot of the Class 1 men, as the amendment read, because it would prove an obstacle to proper administration of the draft. "There is no use making two Class 1s," he said. Crowder asserted.

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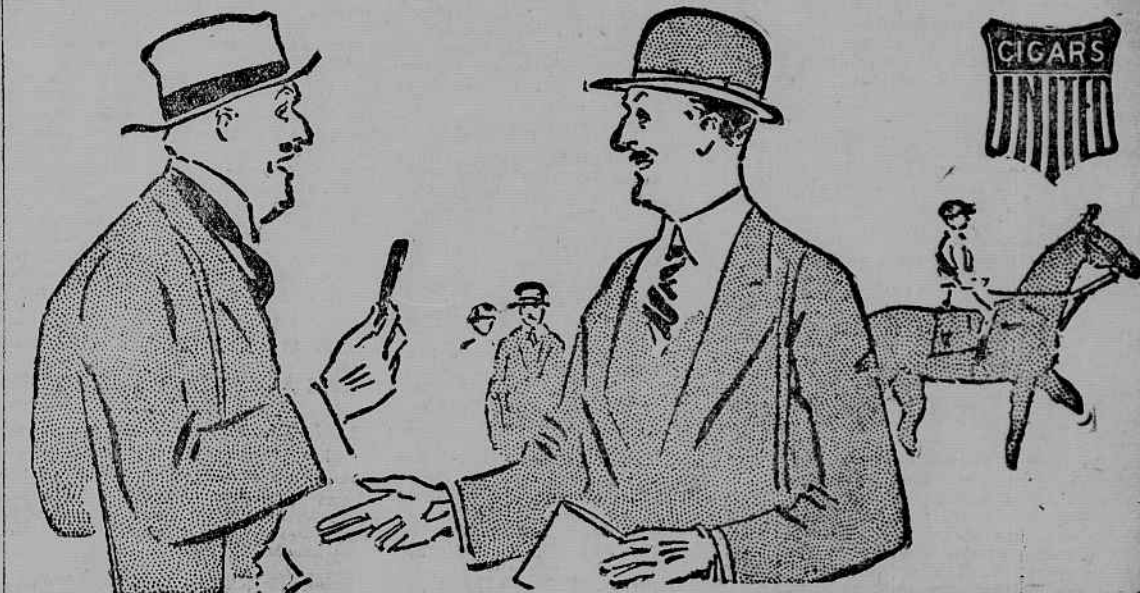
NAPOLÉON ONCE SAID:
"A Footnote Army In An Army Half Defeated." That was before the discovery of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder that shakes into the shoes, as like in training and at the front have found great relief from the use of this standard remedy. It Plateau Manual advises men to train to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each shoe, freshens the feet and makes walking a delight. Gives quick relief to sweating feet and sore spurs.—Adv.

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ective draft act that provides for registration of those reaching twenty-one, he said that he and Crowder believed that these new registrants should not be placed at the foot of the Class 1 men, as the amendment read, because it would prove an obstacle to proper administration of the draft. "There is no use making two Class 1s," he said. Crowder asserted.

He declined to discuss any figures of the number of men that would be called, saying that the duty of the country is to furnish all the men that are needed. "To designate any number," Mr. Baker said, "would place a limitation on what we are to do, and we want to send as many as we can equip and transport."

He explained that, of course, a certain number would be used as a basis for appropriations, but that he could not see any deficiency bill passed to provide for additional men as needed.



Who Discovered Ricoro?

"I'll tell you," said the President of the Turf Club.

"It was at the Handicap, the day my three-year-old romped away from the field."

"When we were leading her back to the paddock, I fumbled through my clothes for my cigar case. Guess I'd left it in the stand. Anyway, one of my fellow members handed me the mate to a cigar he was smoking."

"At the first rich puff, I said, 'Say, Mac—you must have been cleaning up lately!'"

"He laughed—'That cigar stood me 7c—it's a Ricoro.'"

"That was the best tip I ever got!"

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